



SIMPLY PURE CREAM.

# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS  
Canton: PATRICK & Co.  
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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1914

庚申年八月十四日

PRICE, \$3.00 per month

## THORNE'S No. 4, OLD VAT SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the House  
of Lords and House of Com-  
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Hongkong.

### BRIDE OF DANGER.

World's Greatest Woman  
Athlete.

AN ALL-ROUND RECORD.

The "Admirable Crichton" of her sex is Miss Marie Marvingt, who the French people call "the Bride of Danger," and whom they claim to be the greatest lady athlete in the world. Swimming, cycling, mountain climbing, ballroom dancing, riding, gymnastics, athletics, fencing—in all these Miss Marvingt excels. She is a woman whose records are almost incredible. In 1907, at the International Shooting Competition, she carried off the first prize at a range of 300 metres, and three years ago, on March 15, 1910, the Academy of Sport honoured her by deeming her as a singular and most exceptional mark of esteem, the large Gold Medal for diction and skill.

Miss Marvingt, who lives at Nancy, seems to have inherited her love of sport from her father, for she has told how, when quite a little girl, she was his constant companion when he was making mountain climbs or excursions into the country. Since then, says The Strand Magazine, there is hardly a mountain peak which Miss Marvingt has not planted her conquering spurs upon—the Climb of the Tooth, Monte Rosa, the Shark's Tooth, the Red Needle, the Wetterhorn, the Mont's Needle, the Thon, the Jungfrau, and many others. Some of these ascents, which demand the most experienced mountaineers, have taken seven hours to accomplish. She is the only woman who has climbed in a single day the Grande Charnoz and the Grepion Pass with the guides of the Payot family of Chamonix.

WONDERFUL AQUATIC FEAT.

Swimming, however, was the sport which first appealed to Miss Marvingt, and in 1907 in the ten miles' swimming races in Paris, she was able to beat the record made by Miss Annette Kellerman, at her first trial, of 5 hours 10 min., for she covered the distance in 4 hours 8 min. Miss Marvingt thinks nothing of a twelve or fourteen mile swim.

In 1905 she carried off the first prize for sculling in a standing position, and was the first Frenchwoman to ride the old-fashioned high bicycle. "But on the new form of safety bicycle," she says, "I have a small trip to my credit."

Amongst Miss Marvingt's "small trips" we may count those from Nancy to Milan, from Nancy to Toulouse, and from Nancy to Bordeaux, and in 1908 the tour of France, a terrible task for even the most expert cyclist covering more than one thousand miles at an average of over a hundred miles per day.

WINTER SPORTS.

When winter comes and the motor-car and bicycle have to be put away in the garage, and the sun and wind stored away in the bath-house, Miss Marvingt looks over her calendar and is and sets off for Switzerland. The celebrated Swedish professor, Urban Hansen, looks on her as one of his best pupils. For three years running—at Chamonix in 1910, at Garmisch in 1911, at the Ballon d'Isère in 1912—Miss Marvingt carried off the first prize for ski-running, sleighing, and skating. On January 20th of the same year at Chamonix she added to her trophies the first ladies' international alpine championship, the Leon Ancher Cup. Finally, she was the first woman to ascend the Ruet, Balme, and Vuze heights on skis.

It was after a balloon flight that Miss Marvingt decided to become an aviator, and obtain the pilot's certificate from the Aero Club of the East, and from the Aero Club of France.

IN THE AIR.

"I had the great pleasure," she says, "of carrying off the first prize in the long-distance competition at the Aero Club of the East, by flying from Nancy to Neuf-Chatel, in a balloon, in fifteen hours. In the same year, in the competition for the first prize of the Aero Club, I went from Paris to Rouen on the line. From Nancy I went in my balloon to Karlsruhe, and then to the Lake of Geneva. In spite of my affection for the no-frills, I have not quite done it all yet, for during the year 1912 I went up fourteen times, including a trip from Paris to Brussels and from Paris to Basel."

Great as is the devotion to sport of this remarkable daughter of our time, it is by no means the only distinction with which Nature has endowed her. She has studied medicine and has, singing and eloquence. She speaks four languages, writes, carves in marble, and is a pathologist. Miss Marvingt's latest project is to render practical assistance to the Red Cross in view of the long time she has been a member of the committee, and has been up to the neck in placing an aeroplanes in the hands of the soldiers. She is also a flying machine, would be of great assistance in finding wounded men on the battlefield, giving information to doctors, and bringing supplies to ambulance stations.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company advise that the following Stores have agreed not to sell "Milkmaid" Sweetened Condensed Milk (Blue Label) at more than 30 cents per tin:—

Messrs:—

Lane, Crawford & Co.	French Store
Ruttonjee & Son	Bo Sang Wo
Sincere Company	Tai Cheong
The Sun Company	Tak Cheong
Iai Tak Cheong	Chan Yuen
Kwong Fook Kee	Cheong Tai
Kwong Fook Cheong	Wai Loong
Kwong Hip Shing	Sang Tai
Ah Young & Co.	Kwan Tai
Nam Hing Loong	Wo Fat
Kwong Cheung	Tai Shing
The Kowloon Dispensary	

THERE IS PLenty OF STOCK IN HONGKONG, AND NO SHOP COMPLYING WITH THE ABOVE TERMS NEED BE OUT OF STOCK.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE			
HONGKONG TO CANTON.		CANTON TO HONGKONG.	
FRIDAY, 14th AUG ST.			
8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'		8 A.M. 'HONAM.'	
5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.'		5 P.M. 'FAISHAN.'	
SATURDAY, 15th AUGUST.			
8 A.M. 'HONAM.'		8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'	
5 P.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'		5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.'	

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer) 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 4.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**  
S.S. 'SUI TAI' S.S. 'TAISHAN'  
HONGKONG TO MACAO  
Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays, at 8 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
MACAO TO HONGKONG.  
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO SUNDAY, 16th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.

and return from Macao at 2 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'HOISANG'

Departures from Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM,' 668 Tons, and S.S. 'NANING,' 668 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the day at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 6 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers, 'LINTAN' and 'SANTU'. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

ROTEL MANHONG (First Floor).

Opposite the Bank of China.

## SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1845

IRON STEEL METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Iron and Foundry. General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35 and 37, (Hing Loong Street, 2nd Street) west of Central Market. Telephone No. 515. Hongkong, September 4, 1913.

## THE CARLTON HOTEL

Recently Renovated and Refurnished.  
Self-Contained Suites of Apartments with Private Bath-rooms attached. Luxuriously Furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading and Writing Rooms.  
PUREST SANITATION.  
Under Personal Management of  
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### "MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography  
JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 8 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 8, Queens Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

### NEW SHIPMENT

Government guaranteed 1st Grade Butter.  
Packed specially in Australia for us. Absolutely Best Imported. None Better quality made.  
75 cents per lb.

FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING PROCURABLE IN ANY CLASS.

RESTAURANT IN THE EAST TRY THE

## ALEXANDRA CAFE

### NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

THE above hotel will be opened on 1st August, 1914, under new ownership and European Management. The old place has been renovated and newly furnished and is now up to date in every respect. Large and airy bedrooms. Hot and cold baths throughout. Electric lights and fans. Large and comfortable dining-room facing the sea. Private and Casino Bars. Billiard Room. Cuisine excellent under experienced supervision. Sanitary arrangements of the latest. Terms moderate. For further information

APPLY TO:—

O. J. MOOSA.

TEL. ADDRESS "PHOENIX," MACAO

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Chinese, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms. Roof Garden.

Terms:—From \$5 per day. Mix

Telegraph Add: "Ecclesful,"

P. O. PRUSYER,  
Manager.

## GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

## THE KWONG HIP LONG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED.)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS. BOILER MAKERS, PLUMBS AND IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can now undertake any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 44, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 409.

Shipyards, Shun-Si-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K.S.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Longtime April 1, 1914

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LD

## Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net

## Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

### "NESTOR"

## Sanitary Fluid.

### Reliable Disinfectant.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing floors, &c., is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.

PER PINT TIN ..... 50 CENTS

PER GALLON TIN ..... \$2.00

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

### CHILDREN'S PHOTOS

A

### SPECIALITY.

NOTE ADDRESS  
106 HOUSE HONGKONG.

## Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE

BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation for value and delicacy of flavour, and is second to none in any respect whatsoever." Medical Magazine, March, 1912

## CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes

Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1913

## CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO

(Established 1884.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

## LE MOS

A pure and Natural Lemon Squash.

without the addition of chemicals.



## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.,

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,  
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES  
etc., etc.,

AGENTS FOR

BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

## WING KEE &amp; CO.,

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL  
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING  
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL  
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.  
Hongkong, August 12, 1914.

BAZAAR IN AID OF FLOOD  
RELIEF FUND.

THE COMMITTEE SOLICIT THE AID OF THE PUBLIC, AND WILL BE  
PLEASANT TO RECEIVE GIFTS OF ARTICLES OF ANY DESCRIPTION  
FOR THE ABOVE.

LAU CHU PAK,  
CHAIRMAN.CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
82, DE VRIES ROAD CENTRAL.

## THOS COOK &amp; SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East, 16, DE VRIES ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
SHANGHAI, 2-3, FINGHONG ROAD. YOKOHAMA, 33, WATER STREET.  
MANILA-MANILA HOTEL, P. O. Box 736.

TICKETS supplied to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and  
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY  
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the World.  
SAVINGS collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED AND CASHED.  
FOREIGN MONIES EXCHANGED.  
SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS to Japan by all Lines.

CHIEF OFFICE: LUDWIG STRASSER, LONDON, E.C.

## THE CHINA MAIL, LTD

Undertakes

## ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT  
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPECTUS,  
"CHECKS, WINE LIST, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Obtain quotations from

## THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

5, WYNDHAM STREET.

European Supervision

Moderate Price

A Natural  
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due  
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism  
and magic were invoked to cast it out.  
Science has taught us wisdom. The evil  
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease  
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once  
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with  
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches  
and pains, is the result.

ENO'S  
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease  
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It  
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new  
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy  
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole  
digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young  
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea  
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping  
a bottle in the house.

Prepared on by

A. C. ENO, LTD., "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

## INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA  
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-  
SHIMA, OCHI, MUYABE, YO-  
SHINOTANI, KISHIDA, HOJO,  
KANADA, NAMASUTA, SATO,  
SHINNEW and KAMUYAMADA  
Colliers.

AGENTS for SAKITO, & OYUBARI  
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,  
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Maruoka,  
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,  
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,  
Tsuzuka, Shanghai, Hongkong,  
Hankow, Peking.

TEL. ADDRESS for above: "IWASAKI"  
Code:—A1, ABC Sch Ed., Western Union.

## AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &  
Co.MANTLA: Messrs Macdonald &  
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.  
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,  
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.For particulars, apply to  
K. KATO,  
Manager,  
No. 27, PRINCE STREET,  
HONGKONG.

## PEAK CLUB

THE BAND will play as usual in the  
grounds on SATURDAY Night next  
15th instant. If not a selection of music  
will be performed in the Hall Room.  
ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.  
Hongkong, August 12, 1914.

S.S. "TINGSANG" (Wrecked).

SHIPPERS and Underwriters interested  
in the Cargo of this Steamer are  
requested to communicate with the Under-  
writers within three months from date.  
GILMAN & Co.,  
Lloyd's Agents.  
Hongkong, June 23, 1914.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIFTY  
CENTS per Share for the Six Months  
ending 30th June, 1914 will be PAYABLE  
on FRIDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1914, on which  
date Dividend Warrants may be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED on TUESDAY,  
19th AUGUST, 1914, after which  
(both days inclusive), during which period  
no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 23, 1914.

WATKINS, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

## LOST SCRIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
following Shares in the above Com-  
pany are alleged to have been LOST—  
Certificate for 60 Shares Nos. 401/450  
inclusive in the name of  
JAMES BACKHOUSE.

Application has been made to the Un-  
derwriter for the Payment of the sum of  
\$212.50 (Two Hundred and Twelve  
and 50 Cents) in respect of the First  
and First Dividend, at the rate of \$4.50  
(Dollar Four and 50 Cents) per Share  
declared on the 31st July, 1913, on  
the above-mentioned Shares, and should  
no objection be lodged with the Under-  
writer within one month from date hereof,  
the application will be complied with.

Y. GARMAN,  
Official Receiver.  
Hongkong, July 22, 1914.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL  
OUR  
DAIRY BRAND  
TABLE BUTTER.

It is pure, delicious and positively  
the best brand.  
On the market  
Insist on getting the genuine or tell.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be  
better, it is, in fact, the best.  
Café, Confectionery, Meals, with Wine &  
Liquor.

ON THE HILLS

SMOKE

GARRICK  
MIXTURE



THIS HIGH-CLASS MIXTURE IS  
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

WHICH IS THE BEST  
GAME?ADVANTAGES OF GOLF, TENNIS,  
AND BOXING.

The answer to this question is, writes  
E. H. D. Sewell, in the Evening Stand-  
ard—It depends mainly upon which game  
the man played regularly as a youngster.  
"Since compilers of dictionaries got tired  
of writing 'Game'—see Pastime,"  
"Pastime" Game," others have fol-  
lowed suit. I observe that one writer  
includes boxing among games, and, even  
more surprising, gives the splendid sport  
or recreation, pride of place among games.  
A game boxing never was, nor ever will  
be, but let that pass. A pastime, a  
sport—yes, but not a game.

There will never be a unanimous re-  
ply to the query, "Which is the best  
game?" for the reason I have given.  
The man does what he boy did. Thus,  
the boxer or the lover of the truth at  
school is in after like a no-ard-dwell and  
a liar, unless by chance he is caught  
soon after leaving school and trained  
to some game during his non-business  
hours, if such a miserable ever has a  
business.

To tell the truth, there is no best game;  
only, some are very much better than  
others, in that all-important condition,  
the doing of good to the greatest num-  
ber. That is why I say that boxing can  
never be a game, and, therefore, it can  
never be No. 1, while cricket and Rugby  
football—which come nearest to the con-  
dition laid down—exist.

GOLF AND LAWN TENNIS DEVOTEES.  
Because just now there happens to be  
something of a craze for that excellent  
and most exciting game, Lawn Tennis  
(if properly played) is held, by some,  
to be a good reason for them to crab  
cricket, and to talk nonsense about  
cricket's probable death from inanition,  
because of the departure of so many to  
the courts.

Precisely the same ignorant and useless  
argument was advanced when the Demon  
of Golf got his grip on the aged and  
above, or the indolent young, some among  
whom were either too old or unwieldy or  
too lazy and unintelligent to master the  
very real difficulties of such a difficult  
and highly scientific game as cricket.  
But in spite of all the outcry then made,  
cricket remained, and will remain to the  
end of time, and was never more flourish-  
ing. Cricketers know that they have  
nothing serious to fear even from the  
intrusions of two such capital games as  
lawn tennis and golf, and are quite con-  
fident to proceed on their own way, dull  
though that may seem to the modern  
speed-maniacs who have the slightest  
idea what cricket really means.

In his recent placings in order of merit  
of various games, Mr. S. Black draws  
one curious deduction about cricket.  
This game has "caught on" (as if it  
was some silly novelty like ping-pong,  
forthrightly novelties were in England), says  
he, because it is too slow, too dull, etc.,  
etc. It needs speeding up, and so on.

WHY CRICKET IS NOT UNIVERSAL.  
If Mr. Black really understood cricket,  
he would know that real cricket can only  
best be played on turf. There is "no  
turf" in the world to equal English turf,  
and in most other countries there is no  
turf at all. In spite of this handicap,  
the game is immensely popular in Aus-  
tralia, South Africa, India, and the West  
Indies.

I might just as well throw it in the  
mouth of boxing that it has not "caught  
on" with the Esquimaux—there being,  
so far as I am aware, no boxing gloves  
purchasable north of the Shetlands.  
If there was good turf everywhere,  
there would be more cricket in the world  
even than there is to-day. In spite of  
the same drawback, Rugby football has  
its numerous votaries out of England,  
for here, too, is a game requiring real  
turf.

It is also held as a point against  
cricket—that which is often as possi-  
ble, because it is not like professional As-  
sociation football, seems to be the pet  
game of some people—that only two

players are in action, the bowler and the  
batsman, at the same time. What may  
I inquire, are the wicket-keeper, short-  
slip, long-off, cover, etc., etc., up to the  
second batsman supposed to be doing?  
Stargazing or reckoning how much in-  
come-tax they can avoid paying?

And, if only two men are in action at  
once in cricket, how does boxing score  
over cricket on this point?

PREPARATION FOR LIFE.  
Like most men who have enjoyed a  
happy athletic life, I suppose I have  
dabbled in most games, from cricket  
down to soccer, passing Rugby football,  
boxing, rounders, golf, badminton (a  
jolly good game this, not nearly enough  
played), and lawn tennis on the way.  
It may surprise any who have had the  
misfortune to see any trying to play crick-  
et to know that my first success was  
won on the turf, my U. S. Ruttair (not  
by Spearpoint—Pretty Polly, but by a  
long-pony out of a bazaar-hut), owner  
of, having won six furlong scurry at a  
Sky meeting in the Borneo. But this  
"game" did not catch on with me, and  
I am afraid I cannot give it first place  
in any table of precedence where sport  
is concerned.

The best game for boys. There is no  
doubt about it. It is cricket. Nothing  
can alter this. The very fact that after  
much mental and physical preparation  
for a big match a youngster who is a  
bowler is out first ball is a splendid  
thing for the numerous disappointments  
of life that are sure to follow his school-  
days. So is the bitterness when a rival  
is given his colours for the last place in  
the eleven.

## GERMANY AND TSINGTAU.

In Germany recently a lively controversy  
was proceeding as to the advisability or  
otherwise of fortifying Tsingtau. A  
vigorous advocate of the policy of for-  
tification is General von Bernhardt, the  
well-known military author who goes so  
far as to say in an article in Die Post that  
Tsingtau is a place of such importance that  
Germany's position among the nations de-  
pends upon her possession of it. It is the on-  
ly firm foothold of her foreign development,  
he says, and should be made into a strong  
base regardless of financial and other  
considerations. In fact, the General's  
great ambition apparently is to see Tsingtau  
become a kind of German Gibraltar in the  
East. Count Ravenstein, on the other hand,  
an experienced and able politician,  
writes to the Press against any such  
fortification in Kiauchau being thought of.  
Such a scheme, he estimates would cost  
over £20,000,000, and the money  
might be better spent on the army  
and navy generally, than on any par-  
ticular base. "The stronger we are  
in Europe, the stronger shall we become  
in Asia," is his view. The Socialist paper  
"Vorwärts" asks simply, "Of what use is  
Kiauchau to Germany as an ally?" As far as  
Germany's world position goes, this journal  
contends, contrary to the opinion expressed  
by General von Bernhardt, it stands for  
nothing—less than nothing. This  
"place in the sun" in China has cost  
millions, the article goes on to say, and up  
to the present Germany has had nothing in  
return.

COUGHING INTO  
CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop  
while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made  
for combating severe coughs.  
CURES any cough that is  
only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS  
PRICES \$1.95 and \$2.25.

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND  
EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY  
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in  
this Corporation will be held at the CURR  
HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the  
22nd day of AUGUST, 1914, at NOON, for the  
purpose of receiving the Report of the  
Court of Directors together with a State-  
ment of Accounts to 30th June, 1914, and  
for the confirmation of the election of  
Directors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the  
Corporation will be CLOSED from  
MONDAY, the 10th August, to SATUR-  
DAY, the 22nd August, 1914 (both days  
inclusive), during which period no transfer  
of Shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that  
at the same place and on the same day  
at noon or so soon afterwards as the  
Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting shall be  
concluded an Extraordinary Meeting of the  
Shareholders in this Corporation will be  
held when the subject of Resolutions will be  
proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions—

(1) That the Directors of the Hongkong  
and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and  
they are hereby requested and author-  
ized by and on behalf of the share-  
holders of the Company to take the  
necessary steps to apply for the in-  
fringement of an Ordinance into the  
Legislative Council of the Colony of  
Hongkong supplemental to THE  
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK  
ORDINANCE 1866, and the enactment  
of "The Ordinance" by the Governor of  
Hongkong with the advice and consent  
of the Legislative Council thereof to  
effect the amendment of Section 23 of  
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK  
ORDINANCE 1866, hereafter set out  
with such modifications (if any) as  
they may think fit and to accept such  
Ordinance if and when enacted.

The following is the amendment above  
referred to:—The deletion from Section  
23 of the said Ordinance of the words,  
"To take and accept any lands, houses,  
or other real or personal property in  
satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of  
any debt absolutely and bona fide pro-  
visionally due and owing to the Company,  
and also to take any Mortgage or other  
lien or charge on real or personal prop-  
erty as a security for any monies  
actually and bona fide provisionally due  
to the Company or for which any person  
may have rendered himself liable to the  
Company, and to hold such lands, houses  
and other real and personal property  
respectively for such reasonable time as  
may be necessary for selling and dis-  
posing of and converting the same into  
"money," and the substitution thereof  
of the following words:—"To take,  
accept, enforce, release, realise or deal  
with any security now held or which  
may hereafter be held by the Company,  
for any monies owing or to become  
owing to the Company, or for any  
liabilities incurred or to be incurred  
towards or by the Company by way of  
mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, de-  
posit or otherwise, however of every  
kind of property or rights."

(2) That the Deed of Settlement of the  
Company be altered in manner  
following:—  
(a) That the following words be struck  
out of the lines two and three of  
Article 56, namely, the words "for  
not exceeding fifteen days before and  
seven days after every ordinary  
Meeting," and that the following  
words be adopted and substituted  
thereof namely, "during such time  
as the Court thinks fit not exceed-  
ing in the whole thirty days in each  
year."

(b) That the following words be struck  
out of the last line of Article 56,  
namely, "after the Meeting," and  
that the following words be adopted  
and substituted thereof, namely,  
"after the re-opening of the  
Register."

(c) That Articles 76, 77, and 78 be  
cancelled.  
(d) That the following Articles be  
adopted and substituted for Articles  
76, 77 and 78 namely—  
ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall  
be held once in every year, at such time  
and place in the Colony as may be  
prescribed by the Company in General  
Meeting, and if no such time or place  
is prescribed, then at such time and  
place as may be determined by the  
Court, and unless and until otherwise  
prescribed or determined, as aforesaid,  
a General Meeting shall be held in the  
month of February every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings  
mentioned in the last preceding Article  
shall be called by the Court."  
ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meet-  
ings shall be called Extraordinary  
Meetings."

(e) That Article 90 be altered by in-  
serting and adopting after the word  
"holding" in line five of the said  
Article, "or representing by proxy,"  
and by striking out at the end of the  
said Article the words "present in  
person."  
(f) That the following words be added  
to Article 94, namely, "The Court may,  
from time to time pay to the  
Shareholders such interim divid-  
ends as appear to be justified by  
the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck  
out of the 2 and 3 and a half lines  
of Article 174, namely, the words  
"Half-year ending the 30th June  
and the 31st December, shall make  
a general Half-Yearly," and that  
the following words be adopted and  
substituted thereof—"Year end-  
ing the 31st day of December shall  
make a General Meeting."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck  
out of the 18th line of Article 174  
and also out of the 8th line of  
Article 175.  
(i) That the word "twice" and the  
words "the 30th day of June and 31st  
of December" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of  
Article 176, and that the word  
"once" be adopted and substituted  
for the word "twice" in the fourth  
line thereof.  
(j) That the words "or the Ordinary  
Half-Yearly" and the words "as  
the case may be" be struck out of  
lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

Should the Second Resolution be passed  
by the required majority, it will be sub-  
mitted for confirmation as a special  
Resolution to a Second Extraordinary  
Meeting which will be subsequently  
convened.

By Order of the Court Directors.  
Sign'd A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 21, 1914.



## THE DOLLAR MARK

never obscures our idea of  
eye-glass service—the first  
consideration here is perfect  
satisfaction in glasses and  
our patrons never find reason  
to complain of our charges.

We use every scienti-  
fic method of value in  
testing the sight.  
FOR ALL EYE TROUBLES  
CONSULT US.

CLARK & CO.  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS  
309 BLOOMINGDALE ST.  
HONGKONG

Hongkong, May 25, 1914.

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED  
MR. GUSTAV TIEDT, to Sign  
the Firm.  
Canton, 15th July.  
W. WEDEKIND & Co.

## NOTICE.

GOODCHILD & Co., MERCHANTS  
& COMMISSION AGENTS have  
this day been established at No. 20, Des  
Vries Road Central, 1st floor.  
Hongkong, July 18, 1914.



## PARIS TOILET

No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
(UNDER THE ASTOR HOUSE).

THE Leading LADIES & GENTLE-  
MEN'S HAIRDRESSING  
SALOONS IN THE EAST.

Manufacturers of SEVERES DES ALPES,  
pronounced by those who use it the best  
Hairwash to prevent the falling out of hair.  
J. O. SCIESS, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1913.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.00 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.00 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour

## SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

## SUNDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Des Vries Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON  
General Managers.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate  
in the University of London, has been a teacher  
to European officials and merchants in the  
Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training. Euro-  
peans to pass the Chinese examination, and  
is possessed of a first rate knowledge of  
Chinese language and literature. He has also a good know-  
ledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese  
language are requested to write to  
China Mail Office or direct to 37, Holly-  
wood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, May 27, 1912.

FOR a good Solid Chinese in Care of  
Table with a Chinese in English  
the name, ALEXANDRA CAFE.







## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

AERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.

FORMAZONE.

A REFRESHING, INVIGORATING and PALATABLE drink particularly  
suited for Tennis and Bowling Parties.

Bottles 31 per doz. Split 60 cts. per doz.

## PYERIS.

Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-known German spring, at half  
the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky  
Pyeris and you will ask for it again.

Price:—\$0.85 per doz. Split. \$1.50 per doz. Split.

## STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of  
Stone Ginger Beer is the favour produced by partial fermentation; without this  
no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.

Price:—\$0.85 per doz. Split. \$1.50 per doz. Split.

## TRY GINGER ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has  
helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Price:—\$1.00 per doz. Split. \$0.60 per doz. Split.

Do Yourself  
A Good Turn

By Wearing

## "SAXONE"

Boots &amp; Shoes

THE ACME OF COMFORT

We stock them in

Heavy Derbys for Rough Use

Smart Shapes in all Leathers for

Day or Evening Wear

Ask to see them

Wm. Powell, Ltd.

ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE SAXONE SHOE CO.

## WE EXPRESS TO ANY ADDRESS

WE CLEAR, SHIP, PACK,

CARRY, TRANSPORT,

STORE AND INSURE

TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HONGKONG PARCEL EXPRESS AND  
STORAGE CO.

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THE CHINA MAIL  
TYPHOON  
MAP and  
GUIDEEnables one to locate the centre  
of a Typhoon.FOUNDED ON OARBOARD AND  
TAYED FOR HANGING.

Price 40 Cents,

From the CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

C. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.  
Chemists and Druggists.GREAT REDUCTIONS IN  
PRICES.PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY  
DISPENSED.

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &amp;c.

24, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 22, 1914.

## The China Mail

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1914.

THE GUN POWER OF BATTLE-  
SHIPS

In the chapter of the "Naval Annual" on foreign navies much light is thrown on the policy of the various Powers regarding the gun power of ships. First, as regards the calibre of the main armament, it is shown that several of the Powers have followed the British example by adopting the 15-in. gun; but it was only in the vessels of the 1913-14 programme that Germany adopted a gun of this size in preference to the 12-in. weapon. To-day Britain has ten battleships with 12-in. batteries, all complete; twelve ships with 13.5-in. batteries, of which ten are complete; two have been launched. Germany, on the other hand, has four battleships with 11-in. batteries, all complete; thirteen with 12-in. batteries, nine being complete; while only two ships with 15-in. batteries

have been laid down, and neither of these has been launched. The situation regarding battle-cruisers is equally illustrative of the progressive policy of our Admiralty. The United States in their battleships have adopted the 14-in. gun, and there is some talk of this year's ships being designed for eight 16-in. weapons. There is no indication of heavier guns than the 13.4-in. in the French Navy. Russia is fitting twelve 14-in. guns. The new ships for Italy are to have eight 15-in. guns, and Austria, like Germany, is adopting a similar armament. The 14-in. gun is being adhered to by the Japanese authorities in their latest ships. Of the secondary powers, Spain in the new ships will probably fit eight 14-in. guns. Chili is adopting the 14-in. gun; Brazil, like the Argentine authorities, has adhered to the 12-in. gun, while it is probable that in the new Turkish ships the 13.5-in. or 14-in. gun will be adopted. The number of guns being fitted generally varies with the calibre; with the adoption of the 15-in. gun, it is found preferable to mount only eight; with 13.5 in. and 14-in. guns, ten, and in a few cases twelve guns are being mounted, as is the case with the 13.4-in. guns in the latest French ships. On the question of the number of guns in each turret, there seems still to be a difference of opinion: it is somewhat significant, that in the new Italian and the new Austrian ships the triple-turret system is to be abandoned, the twin-turret being reverted to. But the French, in the ships now in progress, have four quadruple gun-turrets; the Americans and Russians are adopting triple gun-turrets. The American design differs in this respect, that, while in all the other ships with multiple-gun turrets, the guns are arranged with their axes at the same height above the waterline, the Americans have adopted the principle, now common with twin-gun turrets, of having the No. 2 and No. 3 turrets at a higher level respectively than the No. 1 and No. 4 turrets, so that they secure an end on fire, either forward or aft, of six 14-in. guns. There is, however, a growing desire to have all the guns at the same height and to have a flash deck.

In regard to secondary armament, the tendency is to have as many of the guns as possible for bow-on fire, because, as pointed out by Captain Robinson, a 30-knot destroyer, attacking a 20-knot battleship, will approach, when they are steaming in opposite directions, at a relative speed of 50 knots. Under such circumstances there is less time for ensuring accuracy, and the deficiency must be made up by rapidity and volume. On the other hand, where a destroyer is chasing a battleship with a view to bringing her torpedoes to bear, the relative speed is only 10 knots, so that the gunners in charge of the torpedo-boat-repelling armament have then longer time to ensure accuracy and a smaller number of guns suffices. The secondary guns recently fitted are generally of about 6-in. bore. In destroyers the tendency is to fit two or three 4-in. guns, although Germany still has its faith pinned to the 15-pounder.

Britain and Austria-Hungary are at war and that doubtless will mean that the Mediterranean Fleet will be immediately put into action. Amidst the continued rumours of naval engagements in the North Sea, we can only repeat that no telegraphic news has come to the Colony through the usual channel and that apparently the rumours are without any foundation in fact. Since writing the above we have received a telegram—as will be seen in our telegraphic news—from our London correspondent stating that the British fleet was ordered to commence hostilities against Austria at midnight on Wednesday.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The 25th Punjab team from Hongkong took the 5th prize (£20) in the Empire Day Challenge Cup Rifle Competition.

The maintenance of "sewers and nullahs in Hongkong during 1913 cost \$10,000,000, as against \$10,000,000 in 1912. This maintenance of drains and nullahs required a sum of \$3,970.

Mr. W. B. Peck has recently been appointed U.S. Consul at Tsingtau. Dr. Touny continues his former post as Chinese Secretary at the American Legation and has returned to Peking with four new Student Interpreters.

R. O. Gutzkow, who is charged with being concerned with A. F. Benedict in the alleged conspiracy to defraud the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was formerly remanded to-day until Friday. He has given evidence in the Police Court against Remedios, who awaits his trial on August 18th at the Supreme Court.

Among the recent appointments made by the Admiralty are the following:—Commander C. K. McLean, R.N., to the command of H. M. S. Kinab, vice Commander Maryat; Commander R. C. S. Hunt, R.N., to the H. M. S. Hampshire; Commander McLean; Lieutenant C. T. H. White, R.N., to H. M. S. Triumph.

A number of naval officers who served in China in 1900, and others who were with the Naval Column, met at dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant on the 10th ultimo. Admiral of the Fleet the Right Hon. Sir Edward Seymour occupied the chair, and the guest of the evening was General Sir Alfred Gaselee. Among those present were Admirals Sir George Callaghan, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet; Sir James Erskine; Sir John Jellicoe, Second Sea Lord; and Sir George Warrender, Commanding the Second Battle Squadron.

A respectable middle-aged gentleman of scholarly appearance (he was, in fact, a Professor of Archaeology) was tempted to take a boat out for an hour on the Dee the other day. Gradually he became conscious of the fact that he was attracting a lot of attention. Now and then he heard ripples of girlish laughter. A little puzzled, he pulled in to the bank and took a map under the shade of an overhanging tree. But every boat that passed disturbed him with mocking laughter. He wiped his glasses and began to examine first his legs and then the boat. Suddenly he understood. She was called "The Flirt."

Mlle. Provost, the well-known actress of the Comedie Francaise, says the "Chronicle," has started a new fashion in footware by appearing in Parisian salons and in the corridors of the theatre with her feet bare but for sandals. When asked whether the latest craze would not lead to a crisis in the boot trade, Mlle. Provost smiled and replied: "I do not think so; my boot-maker furnishes me material, but I do not see any reduction in the price charged. Further, my sandals are fastened with ribbons ornamented with emeralds and turquoises. I do not think the jewellers either will have any cause for complaint."

## THE WAR.

Judging by the dearth of news regarding the war we seem to be experiencing the proverbial lull before the storm. There can be no doubt but that a battle on a truly big scale is imminent in the lower lying country on the Belgian frontier. There the German troops are concentrating at various points, obviously with a view to some decisive action. From the forts at Liege, which are still holding out pluckily against superior numbers, fire is being showered with deadly effect upon the German troops, who are now bombarding the town. At another part of the frontier the Germans resumed their advance only to be met and successfully repulsed by the Belgians. It is clear that our plucky allies, even single-handed, are determined to contest every foot of the German troops' advance. By now, however, their strength must have been considerably augmented by the British and French troops and they will be in a better position to cope effectually with the superior numbers opposing them. It is now officially announced that Great

GENERAL JOHN FRENCH  
HEAD OF BRITAIN'S MILITARY  
FORCES.

A Strenuous and Successful Soldier.

General Sir John D. P. French, who has been appointed Inspector-General to the Forces, which is the position equivalent to that of Commander-in-Chief, is one of our most brilliant soldiers, and furthermore, was one of few Generals who went through the ordeal of the South African war of 1899-1902 with an unblemished record; and he owed his rapid promotion to the success he then achieved. His family are of Franco-French extraction, claiming relationship with Lord de Freynes. The Frenches were for several generations settled in Boscmon, whence Sir John's grandfather migrated to Ripple Vale in Kent. His father, Capt. John French, R.N., married a Scotch lady, Margaret, daughter of Mr. William Feeles, and their only son, John Denton Pinkstone French, was born at Ripple Vale, near Walmer, on September 22, 1852.

Both his parents died when he was quite a small boy, and he spent most of his early life in north London. He was educated at preparatory schools at Harrow and at Portsmouth, and at fourteen years of age entered the Britannia as a cadet in the Royal Navy. Young French however did not take to the sea of his own choice, and soon grew tired of the naval service in which there seemed too little scope for his tastes and ambitions. After four years as naval cadet and midship he turned his attention to the army, into which he gained entrance through the "backdoor" of the Militia, and was gazetted Lieutenant on the 28th Hussars on February 28, 1874. Afterwards he was transferred to the 10th Hussars, and won the help and esteem of the Colonel of the regiment, Col. Harrow, who encouraged him in his military studies. Lieut. French performed the duties of Adjutant to his regiment for six months in 1880, and in October of that year he attained his captaincy. He was appointed Adjutant to the Northumberland Yeomanry in April, 1881, and became Major two years later.

CHANCES OF DISTINCTION.  
The Nile Expedition of 1884-5, under Lord Wolseley's command, brought Major French his first chance of distinction in the field. He did some excellent service with a detachment of the 10th Hussars at Abu Kila Wells, for which he earned the warm praise of Sir Redvers Buller, and also at Chutah and Metemeh. In February, 1885, he was advanced to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and spent the ensuing four or five years in ordinary barrack routine, attaining the acting command of his regiment, the 10th Hussars, in 1890. Subsequently he served in India as chief of the staff to General Luck, and according to regulations he was retired on half-pay in 1893.

In October, 1896, Col. French's services were demanded at headquarters as Adjutant-General, an appointment which he held till the end of April, 1897. He was next employed as Colonel on the staff in command of the Cavalry Brigade stationed at Cape Town, and it was whilst he was there that the South African war broke out in 1899. General Buller, by selecting Col. French to command his First Cavalry Division in Natal, showed that he had not forgotten the dash and leadership which he had shown in Egypt fourteen years before. Major-General French, as he now became, saw some of the very earliest of the fighting in Natal, including the battles at Elandslaagte, Rietfontein, and Lombard's Kop. Just before the Boers finally completed the investment of Ladysmith, Major-General French managed to get away. He left the town in the last train which got through the Boer lines and his escape cost the enemy dear.

SUCCESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.  
For his services in Natal he was promoted to the full rank of Major-General, and thenceforward throughout the war was one of the right hand men of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener in succession. From October 9, 1899, he held the rank of Lieut.-General in South Africa. At the commencement of the New Year, 1900, General French gained some successes in the neighbourhood of Colaberg in the northern part of Cape Colony, whence he moved forward in February to co-operate in the relief of Kimberley. He seized De Kie's Drift on the Riet River (February 12), crossed the Modder at Klip Drift the next day, and then by a rapid march entered Kimberley on the 15th of the month. Such mobility bewildered even the Boers. Subsequently he took part in the encircling of General Cronje at Paardeburg, and in Lord Roberts's march to Pretoria, being frequently mentioned in despatches and made a Knight-Commander of the Bath. On September 12, 1900, General French captured Barberton with a large amount of railway stock and 100 prisoners.

Lord Kitchener's "sweeping" movements in 1901 provided Sir John French with plenty of hard work. On January 23 he began the great drive against General Buller's columns, which were collected at Mool's Plat, Rapaanain, Bulfontein, and Springs, and General French taking command of these forces back Buller's command from the Wilge River and drove the enemy into a corner to the south-east of Piet Retief, but General Buller contrived to break through the British lines by a night march and escaped from French's net with 3,000 men. Afterwards General French was engaged in the north of Cape Colony until the end of the war.

On his return from South Africa, Lieut.-General French took up the command of the 1st Army Corps at Alders-

RUSSIA AND HER  
ARMY.THE SPIRIT OF SOLDIERS AND  
PEOPLE.

PROGRESS SINCE THE JAPANESE WAR.

Ever since the Russo-Japanese War Russia, says a correspondent in the "N.C. Daily News," has been steadily improving her army and preparing for the present crisis. Anyone who has come in touch with all the officers and men of the Russian Army must have seen quite clearly that the one military aim and object in the life of every individual member of that army is to fight and beat Germany.

It is a well-known fact that the Russo-Japanese War was unpopular in Russia, and many have attributed its speedy termination merely to that fact. Anyone, however, who has been in Russia is aware of the antagonism towards Germany felt by one and all, and will be able to realize how the declaration of the present war was hailed by the nation as a whole and by the army in particular.

Anyone, too, who has followed the progress of the war will have been struck by the popularity which greeted even the possibility of war with Germany. Russia has nothing to fear, then, on the grounds of the unpopularity of this war.

The three dominating forces in war in past ages have been patriotism, fanaticism and religion.

RELIGIOUS FERVOR.

Those who quote the organization of the anarchists and the Socialists in Russia as a may be sceptical about the efficacy of the force of patriotism where Russia is concerned. But the recent enthusiasm shown in St. Petersburg and Moscow and the fact that strikes in Russia, which have assumed very serious proportions, ceased immediately the possibility of war was discussed will doubtless have opened their eyes to the enormous latent patriotism of the Russian people—a patriotism which will go far to counteract the force of their communist struggle.

Fanaticism is not a term that is so accustomed to use in connection with white races, but of all white races undoubtedly the one from which most fanaticism can be expected is Russia.

Religion, too, as a force in war history, more to the time of the Crusades than to the present. The Russians, however, are extremely religious, and unlike other nations, especially so as far as their army is concerned. Russian soldiers will tell you with pride of the way in which all the men in their ranks put on a clean frockcoat and knelt down to pray before going out to fight and die for their country.

It must be remembered, too, that the Tsar, besides being the head of his people, is also the head of the Church, and the religious force of the Russian soldier will probably be more effective than appears at first sight.

COMMAND AND CONTROL OF TROOPS.

To turn to more material qualities, those—part from questions of supplies and equipment—which go farthest towards making or marring an army are the capacity of its leaders to control and the capacity of its troops to be controlled.

Perhaps the feat of the Russian Army in its war with Japan, about which most has been written, was the general incapacity of the rank and file of the infantry when in open order either in attack or retreat to reform and put themselves under the control of the various officers and N. C. O.'s commanding them.

The seriousness of such a defect is, of course, apparent to any one; attack and retreat alike soon missed their guiding principle and became disorganized. Their attacks were slow and they checked and were very easily converted into a retreat.

Many instances of the dire results that may arise in such circumstances will occur to all—to Englishmen, perhaps, none more clearly than the battle of Hastings.

The most striking feature, however, of recent Russian reverses was the ease and swiftness with which the rank and file sorted itself out under its various superior officers whenever cover was reached or any chance of rallying presented itself.

To help each unit in recognizing its position, the senior N. C. O. in each company and section carries a small flag attached to his bayonet, kept fixed, with many distinguished marks, according to the regiment, company or section, to which he belongs, the N. C. O.'s next in rank carrying flags to be used as their superiors are shot down.

It has been said by some that this system is too elaborate to work except on manoeuvres; it remains to be seen how it will set in real warfare its efficiency at other times cannot possibly be doubted, and no one can deny that it has at any rate taught the Russian "Tommy" how to follow those who are leading him.

SUPREME COURT  
OASIS HELD OVER.

In view of the unusual conditions prevailing, two cases at the Hongkong Summary Court were held over to-day. The action of Scriben Bros against Jorga & Co for the recovery of a sum of £38.87 was postponed, and the claim of the "South China Morning Post" against G. T. Shaw was adjourned sine die. The claim of the Robinson Piano Company against A. R. Ellis for the sum of £22.70, was also adjourned, as defendant was unable to be present owing to military duties.

Evidence on commission to be secured from Home would be necessary said Mr. Lewis in the Summary Court to-day before he would proceed with a case in which he had been instructed. Mr. Davidson (Messrs Hastings and Hastings office) said the commission could not be taken until after the war, so a long adjournment would be required. The case was adjourned accordingly.

## MILITARY GUARD ANNOYED.

Ricktha Cooles Fined for Misbehaviour.  
A Ricktha Cooles who followed his fare into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank with the object of getting payment, was stopped by the military guard. He was charged before Mr. Melbourne with disorderly conduct.

"Defendant, it was stated, persisted in annoying the guard, laughed at them and refused to go away."

Mr. Melbourne imposed a fine of \$5 and administered a caution.

## HER RETORT.

A friend of mine, the Carpenter, says in the "Express," took a lady to the Gentlemen and Players match at the Oval. She enjoyed herself greatly, and begged him to take her to the Eton and Harrow match at Lord's. This, for certain reasons, he was unwilling to do, so excused himself on the ground that he was neither an Eton nor Harrow man. The lady, much nettled, retorted quickly: "Then why are you here, because you are neither a player nor a gentleman?" The retort was as witty as that of the Eton boy who was asked by an irritated Harrovian why it was always called the "Eton and Harrow" match, instead of "Harrow and Eton." "Oh," was the reply, "I suppose you put Eton first just as you say 'Gentlemen and Players,' not 'Players and Gentlemen.'"

The Nailer's recipe for a sensible summer diet is published by the "Hamburg Fischzeitung." During his recent visit to Hamburg the Kaiser inspected the fish restaurant in connection with the Albion Gardening Exhibition, and, discussing the restaurant with Chief Burgomaster Schmuckenberg, he said: "I wish people in Germany would not suppose themselves so to the eating of sea fish. At this time of the year I live almost entirely on sea fish, strawberries, and cherries."

## CAPACITY OF OFFICERS.

The intellect of the educated Russian is generally considered as second to none, and it must be remembered that the pick of this educated body are officers in the army.

Any lack of efficiency which can be attributed to her officers during the Japanese war should be put down more to the incapacity of the troops to be controlled—a fault which as mentioned above has now been rectified—than to the actual incapacity of officers to control them.

## TRANSPORT AND SUPPLIES.

Another factor which greatly handicapped Russian efforts during the Japanese war was the inefficiency of the transport arrangements in general.

Russia had to bring her troops and supplies thousands of miles to the front by one line of railway, and while she had got them there it was quite impossible for her to move them quickly and gain the advantages she should have done from her superiority of numbers owing to the frightful conditions of the roads and, with the exception of the Trans-Siberian, the entire lack of railways. None of these disadvantages will hamper her movements in the present conflict; she has an efficient railway system as well as good roads both leading to her frontiers.

Instead of having to bring her forces to the front along one line of railway, she has her troops moved in central positions at a suitable distance from her frontiers, and can draw them off to whatever positions she wishes to concentrate them either for attack or defence.

## THE FLOWER OF WOMEN.

One objection that is sometimes raised to Russia's capacity for concentrating and making full use of her vast army for a European war is that a large portion of her army is stationed in Asia; those who suggest this must have forgotten that less than one-eighth of her total peace strength (not to mention her reserves which are drawn almost entirely from Europe) is composed of troops in Asia; and that the remainder of her forces are grouped in central positions in the heart of European Russia where they can quickly be drafted off whenever they are most required.

## TESTING CHILDREN.

TESTING children have more or less of a disfigure, which is a by-product of giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the pre-mixed dose after each period of the bowels move into natural and then continue to give the system. It is safe and sure. When the next severe and dangerous case are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.



## BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

BRITISH FLEET TO PROCEED AGAINST AUSTRIA.

GERMANS TREAT FRENCH CONSULS BADLY.

FRENCH AND BELGIANS STILL FIGHTING SUCCESSFULLY.

BRITISH FLEET TO COMMENCE HOSTILITIES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Aug. 12, 11.40 p.m.

The British Fleet has been ordered to commence hostilities against Austria at midnight.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

TERMINATING A FINANCIAL DEADLOCK.

London, Aug. 12, 2.40 a.m.

Mr. Lloyd George has completed arrangements with the Bank of England which will terminate the deadlock in the money market. The Government agrees to guarantee the Bank against any losses incurred in discounting Bills of Exchange accepted prior to August 4.

BRITISH AND FRENCH CRUISERS HUNTING GERMAN CRUISERS.

London, Aug. 13, 2.40 a.m.

There are British in addition to French cruisers in the Atlantic hunting five German cruisers.

THE TRADE ROUTES OPEN.

London, Aug. 13, 2.40 a.m.

The British Admiralty is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open.

GERMANS DEFEATED IN ALSACE.

London, Aug. 13, 2.40 a.m.

Reports of enormous French losses in Alsace are officially denied in Paris where it is officially stated that the French hold upper Alsace with considerable forces. It is officially declared that five words deleted here by censor. Alsace is now cleared of the enemy.

RUSSIANS REPULSE GERMANS.

London, Aug. 13.

The Russians have repulsed a German attempt to re-occupy Menden, a frontier station near Wirballen.

BELGIANS VIGOROUSLY DEFENDING LIEGE FORTS.

London, Aug. 13, 2.40 a.m.

It is stated at Brussels that the Germans have resumed the bombardment of the Liege forts which are replying vigorously. Attempts of the Germans to cross the Meuse above Liege are considerably hampered by the fire of the forts.

GERMAN ADVANCE RESUMED IN BELGIUM.

London, Aug. 13, 4.55 a.m.

A Belgian announcement on the 11th inst. says the Germans resumed their advance yesterday. The Belgians fought their first engagement in the open, North-West of Hasselt, successfully holding their own. Ten thousand troops participated in the fight. The Germans are constructing siege batteries North of Liege.

MONTENEGRINS BOMBARDING AN AUSTRIAN PORT.

London, Aug. 13.

The Montenegrins are bombarding Cattaro, a fortified Austrian seaport, in the province of Dalmatia.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

London, Aug. 13.

The American Fleet will return North from Vera Cruz on the 1st September.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AT WAR.

London, Aug. 12, 11.35 p.m.

It is officially announced that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary from midnight.

GERMANS TREAT FRENCH CONSULS BADLY.

We learn that the French Consuls in Germany report that they received very bad treatment from the Germans before leaving their posts.

No news has been received from the French Consuls at Danzig and Nuremberg.

BELGIANS IN CHINA.

We learn that the Belgian authorities have intimated that Belgians resident in China need not return to Belgium at present, but that they are at liberty to volunteer for service.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## NEWS FROM BELGIUM.

The latest news from Belgium is that the situation is quite good and that the Belgians have not sustained very much loss.

## ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The situation in Alsace and Lorraine is also reported to be good.

## FIGHTING AT MULHAUSEN.

Renewed fighting has taken place at Mulhausen—a small number of French troops holding their own against a mass of Germans.

## THE LIEGE FORTIFICATIONS.

The fortifications at Liege are still holding out.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

## GUN PRACTICE.

In order to obviate any chance of alarm or misunderstanding, we are asked by Major H. G. Sergeant, R.A., instructor in gunnery, to publish the following item of news.

Gun practice will be carried out by the Royal Garrison Artillery from the following works and on the following dates:—

Mount Davis, Tuesday, 18th August, at 8 a.m. in a S.W. direction. Stonecutters, Wednesday, 19th August, at 9 a.m. in a S.W. direction.

Pakshawan, Saturday, 22nd August, at 10 a.m. in a N.E. direction. Should the weather conditions be unfavourable the practices will be postponed until the following days, Sunday excepted.

(Wah Tze Yut Po's Service.)

## LEUNG SHI YI.

PEKING, Aug. 13.

Leung Shi Yi has been appointed President of the Loan for the Interior.

## CHINA AND THE EUROPEAN WAR.

PEKING, Aug. 13.

Sun Pao Chi, the Premier, has conferred with the American and Japanese Ministers with reference to China's neutrality.

Chow Tze Chi announces that the Ministry has funds to pay the troops.

## AMERICA'S TASK.

PEKING, Aug. 13.

America, in reply to President Yuan's note, has declared that she shall do her best to prevent the war spreading to the Far East.

## THE GERMAN WARSHIP AT NANKING.

Ordered To Be Dismantled.

PEKING, Aug. 14.

The Chinese Officials have asked the German Consul to dismantle the German warship anchored at Nanking.

## TROUBLE FEARED IN MANCHURIA.

American Consul's Warning.

PEKING, Aug. 14.

The American Consul at Mukden has ordered all American citizens there to take precautions and wait until they receive further orders to leave Mukden within 12 hours.

## JAPAN AND THE WAR.

Neutrality Not Declared.

PEKING, Aug. 14.

Japan has not yet declared neutrality. Reuter reports that Japan has forwarded an ultimatum to Germany.

## CHINA AND FOREIGN BANK NOTES.

PEKING, Aug. 14.

The Bank of Communications announces that it will also accept bank notes of all countries.

## CHINESE AEROPLANES PATROLLING NORTH CHINA WATERS.

PEKING, Aug. 14.

Two aeroplanes have been despatched to patrol the waters above Tientsin under the direction of Wu Kuan Chi, by the Chief of General Staff.

## A WAR-NEWS PAPER IN PEKING.

PEKING, Aug. 14.

A paper specially published for announcing war news is being issued by an American in Peking.

A Welsh gentleman travelling from Leeds to Harrogate entered into conversation with another passenger who seemed well informed on many scores. After discussing the various health resorts both had visited, and exchanging views on many of the leading personalities in politics, literature, and science, the Welshman (says the Harrogate Mail) asked, "Do you know the famous Welshman, Mr. Jones?" "I have heard of him, but I have got too old to take much interest in sporting matters. Was he the one who 'broke the bank' at the Casino in Monte Carlo?" "No," replied the other, "he was the one who was beaten by the Frenchman."

## DULL TRADE AND ONE OF ITS ADVANTAGES.

There can be no question about the decrease in the volume of trade in practically every industry. Lloyd's Return shows a diminution of 14 per cent. in the tonnage of the merchant ships in course of construction now as compared with a year ago, and as there has been a great falling off recently in the orders placed, the work in hand is in a much more advanced state than was the case at the former date, so that the tonnage, from the standpoint of employment still available, is considerably less than the percentage of the decrease indicates. Moreover, freights are low, and shipowners are indisposed to place orders unless under the most advantageous conditions. Many of the iron works are closing down part of their plants as they experience great difficulty in keeping their order-books sufficiently full to justify reliance on the future. The Board of Trade Returns tell the same story, for the exports each month show a great decrease when compared with the corresponding months of last year, the decrease for June being 8.9 per cent. In the textile industry, again, there is a prospect of short time being resorted to in order that the plants may be run in full working order, since the slowing down of part of the producing machinery involves a diminution in the efficiency of the power plant. The future is therefore, on the face of it, somewhat disheartening, particularly as in no period of decline of activity has there been such keen cutting of prices. This is due in large measure to the fact that foreign countries are able to pay not only to meet a larger proportion of their own requirements, but are themselves entering into markets which hitherto have been regarded as exclusively the field of British enterprise. Indeed, in some cases, British firms are underbidding British producers even in this country.

Such a condition is not altogether without advantage, because it carries with it a lesson which ought to be enforced on every available occasion, and that lesson was very happily expressed by Sir William Beaumont on the occasion of the launch of the light armoured cruiser Inconstant some days ago. He stated that "the nation which does not continuously search for improvements must fall behind in the struggle for supremacy." In this matter it is not alone the capitalist who requires to assimilate the teaching of the experience of decadent trade. The workmen, and the leaders of the workmen's unions, must analyse the situation because on the lessons which can be gathered from it depend in no small measure the encouragement to evolve improvement, as well as to adopt better methods and appliances. Usually, when trade is brisk, when orders arrive in a factory volume, and when it is possible to distribute over a wide area of production establishment and other recurring charges, the main idea is to meet demands for delivery as fast as the maximum turnover in any given time. Volume is the main idea in securing a reasonable return. But volume itself requires a large body of workers, and, unfortunately, the crude principle of supply and demand dominates the question of the remuneration of labour, and the amount of profit derivable from the contract. Although it is admittedly in accordance with the tendencies of uncivilized human nature, it is, nevertheless, to be deplored that a certain class of workmen will only put in a sufficient time at work to earn enough for their immediate needs. The trouble which the employers have experienced, not only in meeting contractual dates, but in achieving a satisfactory degree of efficiency from power plant and other producing mechanism, arises from the sporadic nature of operation during each week. It follows, therefore, that the employers are not encouraged to improve their mechanical methods, since every improvement made will have increased capital expenditure, and, therefore, a greater call for return on capital, while the men cannot be relied upon to utilise the plant to its highest producing capacity. At no time is this lesson more important than at present, when every firm must be put forth in order, as Sir William Beaumont pointed out, to obviate Britain falling behind in the struggle for supremacy.—Engineering.

## ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 12.45 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or Typhoon near or over Bashi Channel, moving W.N.W.

The following telegram was received at 12.45 p.m. to-day.

Cyclone or Typhoon near or over the southern part of Formosa Channel, moving W.N.W.

## THE N. Y. K. COLLISION CASE.

In Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court this morning the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Gompertz) with Commander Beckwith R. N. sitting as assessor, continued the hearing of the action by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha as owners of the ship Jinan Maru against the ship Wing Sang and freight for the sum of \$32,000 for damages occasioned by a collision which took place in the Tachong Channel, near Lantau Island on February 14. The plaintiffs also claimed costs of the action. There was a counter claim by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, owners of the s.s. Wing Sang, for damages arising out of the same collision.

Mr. Eldon Potting (instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist, of Wilks and Grist) represented the N. Y. K.; and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Hastings and Hastings) represented the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Sharp, K.C., said the only way of dealing with the case was by going through the evidence on both sides serially. It was remembered that he opened the case against the Jinan Maru, under two heads, viz., before fighting and after fighting, because on sighting a new situation arose altogether. Regarding the case before fighting, the primary point was the speed of the Jinan Maru in the fog, which was the basis of the case in the opinion of the court. The evidence on the other side was that the Jinan Maru emerged from the fog at five or six knots an hour, and the witnesses for the Wing Sang also said the engines of the Jinan Maru were reversed at only a length away, which reduced the speed to the extent of about one knot. The speed at the impact would be about 4½ knots, the word the lowest calculation on the evidence. Mr. Sharp, K.C., argued that the evidence of Mr. Miller, one of the passengers, was fatal as to the position of the Wing Sang and her speed.

Mr. Sharp, K.C., said if the Wing Sang was in the position then alleged, apart from regulations, but as a matter of common sense and prudence, she would have kept on, and it would have been nothing short of suicide to do as she did in that case. The hearing was again adjourned.

## POLICE STATION TRAGEDY.

Inquiry Into Death of A European Constable.

Mr. Wood, sitting as coroner, this afternoon conducted an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Ralph Miller, an European constable, who died on the 4th inst. under tragic circumstances from a revolver shot at the Central Police Station.

Deputy Captain Superintendent King conducted the case.

Dr. Bell, Superintendent at the Government Civil Hospital, said the deceased on admission to the hospital was moribund and died apparently from internal hemorrhage. He had a bullet wound on the left side and another one, the wound of exit, on the right side of the spine. He died shortly after admission.

Annoury Sergeant G. W. Avery, of the Central Police, said he examined the Webby Scott automatic pistol a week later. He found the weapon was defective. The hammer would fall down under any heavy pressure, so that the hammer came down when the catch was at "Safe." The hammer was not locked by the safety catch, only the trigger. He ascribed the falling of the hammer under pressure probably to dirt or to the fact that the hammer was not properly in its bed. The scar on the hammer was a little worn due to continual working of the trigger.

Answering Mr. King witness said he had never discovered a defect in a Webby Scott automatic since they had been issued to the police.

Evidence was given by several police officials who were present at the Police Station when the tragedy occurred.

Mr. Wood, in giving his decision, said that deceased met his death by accident caused through the discharging of a defective pistol.

## SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT.

## Big Railway Scheme.

French financiers have secured a concession to construct in Southern Siberia a trunk railway line. The latter will be 1,300 miles long and will cost £18,000,000.

Thirty Siberian farmers, representing the better trade, have arrived in London to study British agricultural methods and co-operative systems.

## KEEP IT HANDY

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in all cases of Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## Weismann's

For BREAD

## Weismann's

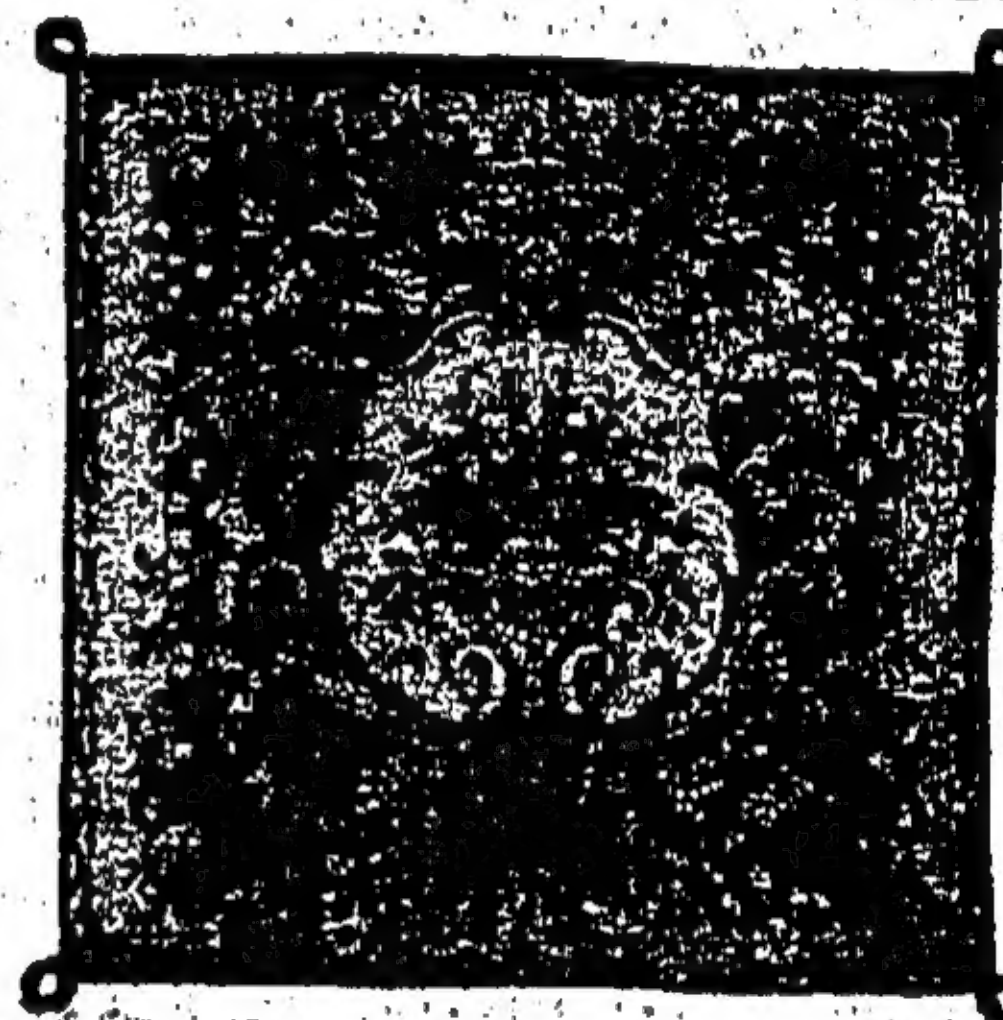
For CAKES

## Weismann's

For CHOCOLATES

## WHITEAWAY'S

Annual Summer Sale. ARTISTIC FURNISHINGS AT BARGAIN PRICE.



VALUE IN CUSHIONS. Tapestry top with saten back well filled. 1.50. And in better qualities at 2.25 2.75 EACH.

Mushin Cushion Covers filled and Embroidered. 1.25 1.75 2.25. A New Line of Embroidered Crash Covers. SALE PRICE 2.00 EACH.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW &amp; Co. Ltd. 40 Dea' Yung Road.

## Martell's Brandies

There is nothing too good for Britain's Navy, which probably explains why the Admiralty have selected Martell's for their Fleets.

Martell's V.V.S.O.P. Superior Liqueur

Per Case 1 dozen Quarts \$96.00

Martell's V.S.O.P. Liqueur

Per Case 1 dozen Quarts 54.00

Martell's Three Star Liqueur

Per Case 1 dozen Quarts 29.00

Martell's One Star Liqueur

Per Case 1 dozen Quarts 26.00

For Local Consumption Duty must be added to above prices.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN FOR LARGE ORDERS.

SOLE AGENTS

Gande, Price &amp; Co., Ltd.

Wine Merchants

6, Queen's Road Central Hong Kong.

TEL. No. 135.







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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON

TAKE PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
July 23	DEVANHA	July 28	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
Aug. 6	DELTA	Aug. 11	Aug. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 15
Aug. 20	HIMALAYA	Aug. 25	Aug. 29	Aug. 29	Aug. 29	Aug. 29
Sept. 3	ARADIA	Sept. 8	Sept. 12	Sept. 12	Sept. 12	Sept. 12
Sept. 17	ASSAYE	Sept. 22	Sept. 26	Sept. 26	Sept. 26	Sept. 26
Oct. 1	DEVANHA	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	Oct. 10	Oct. 10	Oct. 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the Accelerated Arrival of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth & London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday & London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.35 p.m. on Saturday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON AND MARSEILLES	1st SALOON	2nd SALOON	3rd SALOON
Accommodation SINGLE	£25	£12	£6
RETURN	£45	£22	£12
Accommodation SINGLE	£21	£10	£5
RETURN	£38	£18	£9

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Through) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMER	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
July 21	SYRIA	July 26	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
Aug. 4	MAITA	Aug. 9	Aug. 13	Aug. 13	Aug. 13	Aug. 13
Aug. 18	SARDINIA	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	Aug. 27	Aug. 27	Aug. 27
Sept. 1	NUBIA	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	Sept. 10	Sept. 10	Sept. 10
Sept. 15	NAMUR	Sept. 20	Sept. 24	Sept. 24	Sept. 24	Sept. 24

The Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st SALOON £25 SINGLE; £45 RETURN. FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st SALOON £21 SINGLE; £38 RETURN. 2nd SALOON £12 SINGLE; £22 RETURN. 3rd SALOON £6 SINGLE; £12 RETURN.

All Passengers Steamer are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For further particulars apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	Displacement	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP	KATORI MARU	20,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th August, at 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, QUEZ AND PORT SAID	KAMO MARU	15,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th August, at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 25th August, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, SHANGHAI, MOUL, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 25th August, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, SHANGHAI, MOUL, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 25th August, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, SHANGHAI, MOUL, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 25th August, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, SHANGHAI, MOUL, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 25th August, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, SHANGHAI, MOUL, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 25th August, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, SHANGHAI, MOUL, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 25th August, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, SHANGHAI, MOUL, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 25th August, at 4 p.m.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd Class) AVAILABLE NOW 3 MONTHS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1914.	Yokohama Return	Kobe Return	Maji Return	Nagasaki Return
1st class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's calling Ports in Japan. For further information apply to T. KUBOMOTO, Manager.

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

in connection with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

via KEELUNG, MOUL, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.

S.S. 'PANAMA MARU' Capt. J. Kanagawa, Wednesday, 10th Aug. at 4 p.m.

S.S. 'SEATTLE MARU' Capt. T. Saito, Thursday, 11th Sept. at 4 p.m.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fast speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. 'SAIGON MARU' Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Tuesday, 25th Aug. a.m.

S.S. 'KAIYO MARU' Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Wednesday 26th Aug. at 2 p.m.

For TAMSUI via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. 'DAIGI MARU' Capt. S. Tokashige, Sunday 16th August, at Noon.

S.S. 'DAIJIN MARU' Capt. K. Matsumoto, Sunday 23rd August, at Noon.

For ANPING AND TAKOW via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. 'SOSEU MARU' Capt. K. Hattori, Wednesday, 19th Aug. at 10 a.m.

These Steamers of Coast and Foreign Line have excellent accommodation for first class passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO Y. ASAI, Manager, Second Floor No. 1, Queen's Building.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, KASHIMA MARU, having arrived from the above Ports.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignee will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-Day. Goods not cleared by the 18th August will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, August 11, 1914. 919

BEN LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH AND LONDON.

THE Steamship BENLOMOND, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th August will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th August, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th August at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, August 10, 1914. 915

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th August will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th August, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th August at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, August 10, 1914. 915

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo on Steamship MANCHURIA

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to land in their bills of lading for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo immediately at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board THURSDAY, August 13th, 1914, at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered MONDAY, August 17th, 1914, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined by the above Company's Godowns on MONDAY, August 17th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or receipts taken at the time of delivery. Consignees are notified to land and deliver their Cargo on or before the 17th August, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent. Hongkong, August 10, 1914. 917

AGENTS

LONDON—F. ALLEN & SONS, Ltd., 101, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., 11, 13 New Bridge Street, Hongkong.

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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, August 13th, 1914. At 100 cents per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Meat	Price
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mal Lung Pa	1b 22
Beef—Ham Ngau Yik	24
Beef—Shit	22
Beef—Ngau Lam	18
Beef—Tong Yik	20
Beef—Ngau Yik Pa	22
Sirloin Coton—Ngau Lam	30
Sausages—Ngau Ching	26
Bullock's Brains—Know	per set 10
Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each 60
Beef—Ham Ngau Li	each 60
Head—Ngau Tau	1b 13
Heart—Ngau Sum	1b 13
Thump, Salt—Ngau Kin	22
Feet—Ngau Kark	each 10
Kidneys—Ngau Yik	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	30
Liver—Ngau Kow	1b 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calf's Head & Feet—Ngau-chai-lau-kark	set 81
Mutton Chop—Young Poi Kwat	1b 25
Leg—Young Poi	25
Shoulder—Young Shau	24
Pigs' Chikings—Chu Chong	27
Brains—Chu Know	per set 24
Feet—Chu Kark	1b 12
Fry—Chu Chai	3
Head—Chu Tau	17
Heart—Chu Sum	each 10
Kidneys—Chu Yik	8
Liver—Chu Coo	1b 24
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	23
Leg—Chu Pai	27
Pat or Lard—Chu Yau	—
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Kark	set 65
Heart—Young Sum	each 10
Kidneys—Young Yik	25
Liver—Young Con	1b 25
Sucking Pigs To Order—Chu Chai	2
Stout Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	18
Mutton—Sang Young Yau	24
Veal—Ngau Chai Yik	19
Sausages—Ngau Chai Cheong	20

Poultry.

Poultry	Price
Chicken—Kai Chai	30
Capons, Large, Small—Sia Kai	32
Ducks—Ap	20
Doves—Pan Kai	18
Geese—Hoi Kai	20
Fowls—Canton—Kai	1b 35
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30
Geese—Ngo	24
Roost Wild Shai—Shang-hoi Yee Ngo pair	—
Mink Duck—Wong Keng	each
Hare, Shanghai—Te Chai	—
Partridge—Che Kiao	—
Pheasant—Shan Kai	pair
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kuo	each 30
Hothow—Hoi How Pak Kuo	14
Quail—Um Chuan	—
Rice Birds—Wo Yik Chai	dozen
Sparrows—Se Choy	each
Turkeys Cook—Phor Kai Kung	1b 60
Ham—Na	45
Wild Ducks, Shai—Shang-hoi Yee Ap	—
Tail—Sui Ap Chai	—
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Su Ap	—

Fish.

Fish	Price
Garbel—Ka Yu	1b 18
Bream—Tin Yu	12
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Pin Yu	16
Carp—Li Yu	17
Catfish—Chik Yu	24
Codfish—Mau Yu	19
Crook—Hoi	22
Outlet Fish—Mau Yu	18
Dab—Se Mang Yu	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lau	—
Dog Fish—Tin To Se	7
Eels, Conger—Hoi Mau	1
Fresh water—Tin Sui Yu	22
Yellow—Wong Sin	24
Frogs—Tin Kai	32
Garcopa—Sok Pan	15
Gudgong—Pak Kip Yu	17
Herrings—Tao Pak	20
Hallim—Cheung Kwan Kap	31
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	21
Loach—Wu Yu	28
Loaches—Lang Ho	30
Mackerel—Chi Yu	30
Milk Fish—Mau Yu	35
Mullet—Chai Yu	20
Oysters—Sang Ho	24
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	19
Perch—Tin Lau	12
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	22
Plaice—Pan Yu	13
Pomfret, Black—Hak Cheung	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Cheung	26
Prawns—Ming Ho	46
Ray—Pai Fa Se	15
Rock Fish—Sok Kai Kung	18
Roach—Chun Yu	12

Meat.

Meat	Price
Salmon—Ma Yau	1b 35
Shark—Se Yu	10
Shrimp—Ho	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	35
Sole—Tai Sa Yu	35
Tench—Wan Yu	20
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	18
Turtle, small, fresh water—Sik Yu	65
White Bait—Ngau Yu Tai	—

Seafood.

Seafood	Price
Almonds—Hang Yan	1b 30
Apples (California)—Sam San Ping Kow	25
(Chefoo)—Tin Chau Ping Kwo	—
Small—Hoi Tong	—
Custard—Fai Lai Chi	each
Bananas (Grades), Macao—San Heng Chiu	1b 4
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	—
Carambola—Young Yu	10
Cocconuts—Yeh Tao	each 12
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	1b 6
Oranges—Kam San Ning Moong	5
Lichees Dried—Lai Chai, small Stone	1b 30
Free—	—
Limes (Siam)—Sai Kung, Ling Moong	each 5
Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Moong	—
Mangosteens—San Chik Tao	doz
Oranges (Canton)—Sai-shing Tin Chong	5
Oranges Sweet—Tin Ching	—
Pears (American)—Kam San Shooi Lo	—
(Canton)—Cooking—Sai Lay	10
Pineapples—Ya Sang	10
Perseemons Large—Hong Yu	20
Pine-apples, Loiquality—Poon Ti Pau Law	each 12
Small—	—
Plantain—Tai Chien	1b 3
Pine—Swatow, Hung Lau	10
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 18
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	—
Walnuts—Hop To	1b 15
Green—Sang Hop To	—
Water Melon—Kam San Sai Kwa	each 5
(China) Sai Kwa	—
Grapes—Sang Po Tai Tao	—

The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

R. W. HAMILTON, Secretary Sanitary Board.

THE CHINA MAIL

Typhoon Guide

PRICE 20 cents.</



